International Implications of Revolution

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By

Sean Kelly

Political Science Department

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Name Honors College Scholar	Date
Name Faculty Mentor	Date
Jesse Peters, Ph.D. Dean, Ester G. Maynor Honors College Or Jennifer Bonds-Raacke, Ph.D. Associate Dean, Ester G. Maynor Honors College	Date

ABSTRACT

A historical analysis of revolution throughout the world to determine both the international implications of it, as well as the methodology for determining a response to it.

International Implications of Revolution

Revolution is a common occurrence in world history where not just a change of power occurs, but a complete overhaul of the way a state functions from the ground up. This alteration of a single state, while having major consequences for itself, can also have a tremendous impact on the world. While revolution is often studied, the perspective is from a domestic standpoint, looking at the causes and consequences of revolution on the state level.[1] Thusly, very few works take the system level approach and see what the effects on the international level are by an individual state's revolution.[2] Three aspects of society that have the chance to be altered due to revolution are the political, economic, and social realms. Affecting any of these three key parts of society can have a dramatic impact in the international domain because of how intertwined these segments of civilization are now in the world. Revolution can, therefore, have a great impact on the world community making the choice to intervene a difficult one.

Some international political consequences, such as loss of membership to an international organizations and the increased likelihood of war for revolutionary states, are examples on how revolution has the ability to have global ramifications. While being relatively simple, these examples avoid the complexity of much theoretical work in the political science field and make them applicable to any situation, no matter what states are involved. The same is true for economic and social impacts on the global community, while using state specific examples as evidence for theory is necessary, state specific theory alone is useless in international politics. International political theory must be able to be applied towards any international situation it is meant to describe. Therefore, any

[1]Stephen M. Walt, "Revolution and War," *World Politics*, Vol. 44, No. 3 (Apr., 1992), pp. 322.
[2] Ibid, 322.

theory about international consequences of revolution should be able to be applied to any case of revolution.

International Political Ramifications of Revolution

The political impacts of revolution on the international community are numerous. One way in which a revolution does so is by altering the current agreements between outside states and the new government of the revolutionary state.[3] Now that an entire new government is in place, all negotiations, alliances, and any other type of political agreement could be null and void. This poses numerous issues for the international community. An example of this would be membership to international organizations. If a member of an international organization undergoes revolution, the entire dynamics of that organization could be altered, especially if it the revolutionary state is a key member. International organizations impact nearly every level and aspect of life in the world, from human rights to trade agreements. Therefore, any nation that is also a member of an international organization with the revolutionary state can be affected by that state's revolution.

The American Revolution, a Case Study

The balance of power on the global scale can be changed via a single revolution.[4] Thusly, international alliances would also be impacted. The former government of a nation would have political alliances with others for both military and economic reasons. Once this government was gone, however, those alliances could vanish and either new agreement with the same states would have to be negotiated or agreements with former enemies would be made. If, by chance, the revolutionary state chooses to align with its

[3] Ibid, 321.
[4] Ibid, 330.

predecessor's allies, the balance of power would most likely not be altered significantly. But if the new state sides with its former enemies, the entire global balance of power could be dramatically changed. One example that emphasizes the alteration of the global balance of power is the United States revolution. Upon revolutionary success, if the United States chose to ally with the British, very little in terms of balance of power change on the global level would have been foreseen. However, the United States did not, and by allying with the French, Spain and Portugal tilted the balance of power in favor of the Americans and non-British Europeans.[5]

This shift of the balance of power in the international community is not the only way in which the United States revolution exemplifies how a single nation can alter the world due to its own revolution. The United States also showed the world that it was possible for a new independent state to be created outside of Europe.[6] This was very radical for the time, as no other states had to be formed or recognized as states in any part of the world other than Europe. This undoubtedly impacted the way in which the world would be organized.

A new form of government was also unleashed on the world by the United States revolution. Through the declaration of independence and the constitution, the United States was able to influence governments around the world with one thing: federalism.[7] Federalism, or the way a government is broken down so regions of the country still have a level of autonomy while still being part of the whole, had not yet been seen in the world. The revolution resulted in the first federal system being produced, influencing

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[5] Leslie Lipson, "European Responses to the American Revolution," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 428, *The American Revolution Abroad* (Nov., 1976), pp. 23.
[6] Ibid, 24.
[7] Ibid, 28.

other nations development. This influence is seen in the transfer of federalism to Europe, as Switzerland, Germany, and the British adopted the system as well.[8] This example illustrates that the American Revolution had international impact by showing the world a form of government that had never seen before. Therefore, if a nation undergoes revolution and constructs a new form of government that is much more efficient than the current ways governments are structured, outside government structure could change because of the revolution as an attempt to better themselves.

The Hypothesis of Desired Rights

The United States revolution also had another major impact on the international level through the creation of individual rights. The United States was the first nation to incorporate a doctrine of individual rights into the text of the government; rights that people had before the existence of the state called natural rights.[9] These individual rights had a dividing impact on European politics, those who were happy with the status quo, and those who also wanted those same rights.[10] This means that the creation of a new state that had rights and freedoms that no other nation guaranteed its citizens had the ability to impact the international community. Therefore, if a nation is created through revolution and now has rights and freedoms that you don't have, but do want, then that revolution has created a want or need for those rights on the international level. This hypothesis of desired rights is seen in the French revolution. Upon the success of the United States, the French were very ambitious to have a revolution of their own where they would attain the same basic rights that American philosophers deemed necessary to

[8] Ibid, 30.
[9] Ibid, 25.
[10] Ibid, 25.

all people.[11] This is evidence that the desire to have the same rights as another nation can be an influence for another nation to change. The hypothesis of desired rights also shows that since the American Revolution was a catalyst to the French, revolution of a single state can influence the revolution of another.

War

As stated previously the balance of power can be abruptly altered due to a single nation's revolution. When the balance of power is not tilted in favor of either side and no more power can be gained with the use of economic or social resources, war is one of the only ways to shift power. War between a revolutionary state and another is a very common occurrence in history. This has been seen in France, China, Nicaragua, and many more instances.[12] While the reasons can vary, from other states taking the opportunity to improve their situation by exploiting a nation that is weak post revolution, such as Iraq's invasion of Iran, or the revolutionary state, in an attempt to rally support from the people, attacking another state, the end result is still war.[13] Regardless the reason, interstate war is a common occurrence for states post-revolution. This is an obvious international impact as any state that undergoes revolution is highly likely to enter a war situation with another state. While there is no way to guarantee that a state will attempt to go to war post revolution or that another state will attack the revolutionary state for the security threat that it could pose them, the precedent of both occurring commonly make revolution a player in international politics.

[11] Ibid, 26.
[12] Walt, 328.
[13] Ibid, 329.

Peace

While the end result to revolution can be more war, the exact opposite is also possible. When a revolution is liberating and allows a country to flourish upon its completion, peace can be the main outcome within that nation. While peace of an individual nation is not an international consequence to revolution, peace has the ability to elicit an international reaction to the revolution. When a state becomes peaceful and is now governed under democratic rule, a plethora of options are made available to those states. Political instability and the lack of democracy are both factors that cause private investments to be made elsewhere.[14] Democracy is not a requirement in this situation though. If peace alone is the main result and the country is not democratic but peaceful there is still benefit to that nation. Therefore, if a revolution is able to bring about a more peaceful environment where the country is simply more stable, and not necessarily democratic, the amount of private foreign investment should increase. Political stability and recognized government are also needed to join international organizations. If revolution brings about the political stability needed to join organizations, then the amount of influence that nation has in the world community could increase. While avoiding a slippery slope logical fallacy and saying that revolution can make a country an economic powerhouse, the implications of a peaceful result to revolution are multiple, and have the international community tied to them.

[14] Yi Feng, "Political Freedom, Political Instability, and Policy Uncertainty: A Study of Political Institutions and Private Investment in Developing Countries," *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (Jun., 2001), pp. 271.

International Economic Ramifications of Revolution

Politics certainly have the ability to be heavily influenced on the global scale due to revolutions occurring. As stated previously, revolution can cause political agreements between the revolutionary state and its allies to be severed or altered; this is also the case for economic agreements. Economics and politics are heavily intertwined, especially in terms of trade agreements, embargos, and increasing the economic output of the revolutionary state.

Trade Agreements and Global Market Impact

Trade agreements are one the most simple examples of how a revolution can impact global economics. Until new or pre-existing trade partnerships are re-established with the post-revolution state, the economy could be at an international standstill and the state forced to trade exclusively within its borders. The results of such stagnation to international trade are numerous. Commodities that the state exports, if desirable in the world market, can become restricted, which would then in turn lower the world supply for that product to some degree. Simple supply and demand economic theory would argue that if a product’s supply is lowered, yet demand remains the same, the price of that good will increase. The price change of that product would be determined by how much of the global market percentage for the commodity the country controlled. Therefore, a revolution that causes a restriction to a commodity that the world market desires can cause the price of that commodity to increase for the entire global market.

The product being restricted also has to be taken into account to determine the effect the restriction would have on the world economy. You can classify the products being restricted into categories of importance to world function, and in the interest of being brief there will be two categories: low-importance goods, not necessary for the global economy to function; and high-importance goods, those needed for everyday activities to remain normal. If the revolution caused the restriction of a lower-importance good, such as pearls, one could argue that the impact on the global economy would be minimal. If, however, the product being restricted were of high-importance, such as oil or foodstuffs, the impact on the world market could be relatively high.

Latin American Revolution and the World Market

The world market can also be impacted through the use of embargos on revolutionary states. If a single state, or group of states, decides that a revolution is unjust and will not recognize the new government as a legitimate head, they may choose to embargo that newly formed state as a form of punishment. While it is easy to see the impacts of the embargo on the revolutionary state, there are international impacts as well. The United States chose to place an embargo on the goods of Cuba for this very reason.[15] The ideology of Fidel Castro and what he intended his revolution to do was not something that the United States wanted to see flourishing so close to home, as the impact, in theory, would not be isolated to Cuba alone.[16] In an attempt to limit the economic power of the newly emerging dictatorship, the closure of the United States market has left Cuba isolated for decades, form the United States at least. The United States was the largest investor into Cuban markets pre-revolution in 1959, and upon the revolution all investments were redacted since all foreign corporations were taken over

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[15] Russell H. Fitzgibbon, “The Revolution Next Door: Cuba,” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 334, *Latin America's Nationalistic Revolutions*, (Mar., 1961), pp. 120.
[16] Ibid, 121.

by the new government.[17] Goods that were once able to flow freely into the world market via the United States were now limited to much smaller foreign markets, such as Mexico and Israel.[18] Limited supply of those goods into the market, as stated before, could cause the price of similar goods to those Cuba produce to increase on a global scale.

An embargo also has the ability to redirect foreign investment, as seen with the Cuban example. When American companies could no longer invest into the Cuban market, they had two choices: to reinvest elsewhere or to not reinvest at all, both having an impact on the world economy to some degree.

New foreign interests also took a foothold in Cuba once the United States was out of the picture, mainly from the Soviet Union, accounting for nearly seventy-eight percent of total trade with Cuba in 1989.[19] This reallocation of investment into this nation was ultimately the result of the revolution it underwent. This historically shows that revolution has played a role in the determination of world markets. In this particular case showing that it can change markets very dramatically over a short period of time.

The Cuban revolution was not the only one in Latin America that had an impact on the global economy. The revolution in Venezuela in the 20th century also had an impact. The new government in place in Venezuela put into action several new economic policies that were intended to increase the standard of living. The first of these policies was a land distribution policy, granting over 60,000 acres of land to farmers to produce agricultural products to sell on the world market.[20] This example is very similar to the

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[17] James E. Ross, "Agribusiness Investment in Cuba's Post Embargo Period," *Cuba in Transition,* (1996), pp. 163.
[18] Ibid, 164.
[19] Mark P. Sullivan, "CRS issue brief, Cuba: Issues for Congress" *Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.* Updated December 2, 1996 http://www.fas.org/man/crs/94-005.htm.
[20] Robert J. Alexander, "Democratic Revolution in Venezuela," A*nnals of the American Academy*

aforementioned economic supply and demand situation. The increased supply of crops produced by the new agribusiness in Venezuela would have an impact on the global price for those goods produced, in this case, lowering the price due to an increased supply and relatively steady demand. This would also increase the dollar amount of exported goods by the country, therefore increasing the nation's purchasing power as a whole. This logic is dictated by simple economic theory. If a state's gross exports are higher than a state's gross imports, a surplus is created in terms of wealth. Even if the increased exportation of goods due to the new agriculture production did not make Venezuela's gross exports greater than the gross imports, the relative change in the export to import ratio would implicate an increased amount of revenue for the state in comparison to revenue prior to the new policy.[21]

The agricultural plan was not a lone venture in Venezuela. The new government also put in place new policy that promoted the industrialization of the country in order to achieve the same goals as the agricultural program and further the nation's wealth.[22] The same logic that dictates the agribusiness also applies to the industrial sector and does not necessitate repeating.

These two Latin American revolutions exemplify how a revolution isolated in an individual country can affect the entire world market. New policy enacted by revolutionary governments can have the ability to both increase and decrease the value of products in the world market. The same policy can also have a heavy impact on the

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of Political and Social Science, Vol. 358, *New Nations: The Problem of Political Development*, (Mar., 1965), pp. 155.
[21] Appendix A
[22] Ibid.

relative purchasing power of that country post revolution. While these two implications begin on the domestic level, their repercussions can have an impact on the global level.

Social Implications of Revolution

The social impacts of revolution on the world, while prevalent, are not as numerous and tend to be related to either the economic or political issues.

Regional Community Impact

One social impact of revolution on the international level is the consequence that revolution has upon the community of nearby states. Europe is a primary example of a community-based region, where countries are very similar to one another, sharing similar politics, economics, religion, and law.[23] For this reason, revolution does not just affect the single revolutionary state, people do not live independent of one another, customs, manners, and habits of life are all intertwined within and between countries.[24] This means that what one country considers normal everyday life is very similar to that of another nation in a community like Europe. Therefore, when one nation chooses to uproot from those traditions and change all of what they have in common with every other member of the community, those changes can reach beyond borders. This was exemplified in the French revolution. The French changed many things: the way the government was structured, people's role in government, and the use of religion, law, and organization of the state.[25] The changes that the French made would impact the way the European community would be structured and organized from then on. Other governments in the

[23] Jeff Spinner, "Constructing Communities: Edmund Burke on Revolution," *Polity*, Vol. 23, No. 3, (Spring, 1991), pp. 403.
[24] Ibid, 404.
[25] Ibid, 404.

region would soon want to try out the same alterations over the simple fact that one of the members of the community was changing.

This logic is also applicable to the revolution in Cuba. Since Cuba was so intertwined within the Latin American and the United States community through trade and constant contact, the projections of revolution in Cuba would most likely have an impact in that community.[26] The effects were dramatic, with the United States reacting negatively as stated earlier, and the rest of Latin America only looking from a distance and not taking much action of their own.[27]

While these are only two examples of regional communities in the world, there are many more that would fall into the same category. From a modern standpoint, a good indicator of regional ties would be through the presence of a free trade agreement in that region. This would go along with European community and the EU, North American countries through NAFTA, and Asian nations through ASEAN. These free trade agreements show that the countries are tied together. While this is an economic example of interdependence, it also shows that the nations are willing to work with one another. The willingness to assist other countries and benefit from that assistance is more than mere economics. While the world is economically intertwined, it is not a community. The lack of both proximity and constant contact with every part of the world makes it difficult to share cultural ideas between states that are on opposite parts of the world.

[26] Sullivan, 115.
[27] Ibid, 115.

Cost of War through Refugees

Since war is one major political outcome from revolution occurring, the displacement of the population from the war in term of refugees must be examined in terms of the social impact they have. One of the effects that impact the states that refugees travel to is that they not only bring economic capital with them, but also social capital.[28] Social capital consists of mainly the social relationships that an individual has. When a large group of refugees move from one country, the amount of social capital is increased dramatically. Therefore the social contacts increase between the war torn revolutionary states and the states that the refugees move to. Therefore this can theoretically cause transfer of culture to occur at a much more rapid pace between nations.

Refugees also have the ability to upset the ethnic balance of the region they move in to.[29] While this doesn't seem bad on the surface, this can cause conflict between the natives and the refugees.[30] Ultimately this means that war as the result of revolution, can cause ethnic strife in host nations of refugees.

The refugee movement into neighboring states also impacts the policy decisions of those states. The rights that states want to grant refugees along with what regulations to impose upon them have to be determined.[31]

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[28] Karen Jacobsen, "Can Refugees Benefit the State? Refugee Resources and African Statebuilding," *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 4 (Dec., 2002), pp. 584.
[29] Idean Salehyan and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, "Refugees and the Spread of Civil War," *International Organization*, Vol. 60 (Spring 2006), pp. 343.
[30] Ibid, 343.
[31] William B. Wood, "Forced Migration: Local Conflicts and International Dilemmas," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 84, No. 4 (Dec., 1994), pp. 607.

Reactions to Revolution

With so many international implications to revolution, what should be done if a revolution occurs in the world? If your nation has the ability to be impacted by this revolution, should action be taken to make sure that it isn't a negative one? The previously stated impacts of revolution would show that intervening could prevent negative impacts on a nation. While this doesn't mean that all nations should react to every revolution that occurs, those with the greatest interest vested in the revolutionary state should make calculated efforts whether or not to intervene. Cost-benefit analysis can be performed to determine if a state should act in another state's revolution on a strict economic basis. Economics are not the only consideration to be made, however. The other areas that are affected by revolution must be taken into account, being social and political. The ethical principles of the state must also be factored in to determine if the state should intervene or not.

Cost-benefit Analysis: Economic Evaluation Process

An over-simplified rule to determine if a state should intervene in another state's revolution on a purely economic basis would be: If the cost of revolution were greater than the cost of intervention, it would be in the state's best interest to intervene. Of course the opposite also holds true: If the cost of revolution were less that the cost of intervention, it would be in the state's interest to refrain from intervention. To determine if a nation should intervene, the economic ability of the nation undergoing revolution and the nation that may intervene must be analyzed. This is a crucial step that must be taken prior to the choice being made to intervene and must be done on both intervening and revolutionary countries. Again, this is an extremely simple observation and in order to determine the cost of both revolution and intervention, in terms of economics, an unthinkable number of variables would need to be taken into account. Listing all variables necessary to make a decision to intervene would be a futile attempt. The smallest economic factors, from the loss of a single job to a small business shutting down, would have to be taken into account. This would be an arduous task to say the least and highly inefficient. Instead of taking into account every possible variable that can impact an economy due to a revolution, the largest impacting variables can be used to make quick and accurate decisions.

Some of the key aspects of an economy that are observed when determining the economic strength of a nation are: gross domestic product (GDP), rate of growth (rG), rate of inflation (rI), rate of unemployment (rU), net trade of goods (NTG), and value of currency (VC). These are all telltale factors in the determination of how much economic power a state has. Since they can be used in the evaluation of any country in the world, they fit the requirement of being applicable to system wide analysis we have focused on.

In order to use these figures in the cost-benefit economic analysis of intervention they must be added to the formula in a logical way. Each variable has a different means of determining economic strength. When GDP, growth rate, net trade of goods, and value of currency decrease, they are indicators that an economy is growing progressively weaker, in relative terms to the nation's previous economic standing. These variables will be known as *decreasing indicators of economic downturn*. However, when rate of inflation and unemployment rise they indicate the same outcome. These variables will be known as *increasing indicators of economic downturn*. To determine the relative economic strength of a nation, these factors must be combined. Formula 1[32] can be used to determine the relative economic strength of a nation in relative terms based on GDP alone. Formulas for all the variables[33] follow the same format, X_2 / X_1, with X representing the variable at times 2 and 1. In the decreasing indicators of economic downturn if $X_2 / X_1 < 1$ it indicates a lowering of economic power. If $X_2 / X_1 > 1$ in the increasing economic variables it also shows the economic weakening.

If all variables of economic analysis were given equal weight in the determination of a nation's economic strength than the sum of formulas one through six would allow a quick and broad overview of a country's economy. We run into a problem when we try to combine these results as we have both increasing and decreasing economic variables. Variables of increasing and decreasing economic value must be kept separate to prevent the outcome from being distorted. The sum of the decreasing economic variables would equal four if the economy remained steady, would dip below four if there were a decline, and raise above four if there were an increase, since there are four total variables used in this analysis that decrease to indicate lower economic power.[34] The sum of increasing variables would equal two if there were no change, raise above two for a decline, and fall below two if there were growth, since there are total of two variables used where an increase of said variables shows loss of economic ability.[35] Using the two variables in tandem we can determine the economic impact any action would have on a nation.

To use this information in the determination of intervention, the cost of intervening has to be included into the intervention side of the equation. The cost of

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[32] Appendix B
[33] Also seen in appendix B
[34] Appendix C
[35] Appendix C

intervening is not the economic cost of intervention, but the total cost of intervention in terms of additional expenditures, such as military and political spending, that occur. Therefore the comparison of intervention and not intervening would be the actual cost of intervention to the economic impact of not intervening.[36]

A state would theoretically only act upon a revolution the way in which they would create the most benefit for themselves. Therefore, by subtracting the costs from the benefits of either situation a nation can determine which would advantage them the most.[37] If a nation is in the process of choosing to intervene or not they must examine both sides. The cost of non-intervention is always zero, since the state never accrues any penalty for acting. In determining of what route to choose then, the nation must have a calculated benefit of non-intervention that is greater that the costs subtracted from the benefits of choosing to intervene. This is where the economic evaluation of the nation becomes very important. By performing change of rate calculations on the decreasing and increasing variables of the nation determining to act or not you can calculate if your nation has been impacted by the period of revolution, and by how much over said period of time between measures.[38] Therefore, it is possible to have negative benefit for both acting and remaining on the sidelines of a nation's revolution. The net total of the cost benefit analysis become the key player in determination of the choice to intervene on an economic basis.

[36] Appendix D
[37] Appendix D
[38] Appendix E

Cost-benefit Analysis: Political and Social Evaluation Process

While economic costs and benefits can be easily quantified, it is a different story for political power. Putting numerical values on a range of variables such as alliances (and with what nations) membership to international organizations, treaties, and the possibility of war is, just as it was with the economic analysis, arduous, because there are so many variables. Your own nation's security, one of the most powerful motives for intervention, is also included in this group and cannot truly be quantified to fit the formula.[39] The methodology of evaluation remains constant, however. The case in which the net gain of political power is the greatest would be the choice of the nation in determining to intervene or not.

The same is true for the social costs and benefit of revolution as it is with political. Quantifying social capital is difficult, to say the least. One would have to study hundreds of thousands of social relationships to determine the amount of impact people relocating from nation to nation would have. This would also not be an overarching figure one could use for system wide analysis, as the data would only be applicable to that single situation.

However, the inclusion of both political and social factors into the cost benefit analysis must be done to make the model accurate. Without quantitative figures it makes it difficult to make the decision to intervene or not fall away from a solely arithmetic manner that all nations could use to calculate if they should or should not get involved in another country's revolution.

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[39] Michael Mandelbaum, "The Reluctance to Intervene," *Foreign Policy*, No. 95 (Summer, 1994), pp. 15.

Cost-benefit Analysis: Ethical Evaluation Process

The ethical principles of the possibly intervening nation must also be taken into account in the analysis of intervention. With an "…international norm against intervention…"[40] it is hard to assume that a nation would want to intervene, even if they would be hurt by it economically, politically, or socially, on a purely ethical basis. We will assume, however, that all three of the aforementioned factors should be what come into play when a state is determining to intervene or not, as they are what impact the state the greatest.

A Theoretical Example: The Full Cost Benefit Analysis of Revolution

Let us assume that nation A is undergoing a revolution and neighbors nation B. Due to the close proximity of the two nations, nation B's government is trying to decide if it should intervene in A's revolution. The following table shows the economic statistics of B prior to A's revolution and during it.[41]

Economic Variables	Pre-Revolution	During Revolution
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	$100,000,000,000	$103,000,000,000
Rate of Growth (rG)	7%	3%
Net Trade of Goods (NTG)	100,000,000 Tons	90,000,000 Tons
Value of Currency (VC)	$1 = 1 USD	$1 = .9 USD
Rate of Inflation (rI)	3%	5%
Rate of Unemployment (rU)	4%	6%

Table 1: Country B's economic information pre and during revolution.

[40] Ibid, 13.
[41] Please note that the data in the table is purely meant for example on how the math and equations would be calculated in order to determine if you have an economic incentive to intervene in revolution.

By doing the calculations listed in the appendices applied to this data the GDP rose by a factor of 1.03 or 3%, the rG decreased by a factor of .43 or -57%, NTG decreased by a factor of .9 or -1%, VC decreased by a factor of .9 or -1%, rI rose by a factor of 1.66 or 66%, and rU rose by a factor of 1.5 or 50%. By summing the increasing variables together we get a factor of 3.26, which is less than the predicted factor of 4 and above for no and some growth respectively, showing that the decreasing variables indicate an economic decline of country B during the revolutionary period in country A. The total of the increasing variables factors are 3.16, which is above the predicted factor of 2 and below for no growth and some growth respectively, showing that the increasing variables also show the decline of economic ability of country B. On an economic basis alone, one can correlate the economic downturn of nation B to the revolution of nation A. Remember that this is simply the economic analysis of the nation choosing whether to intervene or not, and not the total cost benefit analysis if the nation should intervene.

At the current state, country B is in a negative net total in the cost benefit analysis by remaining inactive. They are incurring losses by remaining inactive and if they chose to use economics as a strict basis of intervention they would then compare that net loss to the predicted net total of what it would cost to intervene. This means military and other actions taken to intervene would now be added to the cost side of the equation and the predicted improvement of economic condition to the benefit. Let us assume that the cost of military intervention subtracted from the benefit of returned economic performance to the nation is positive. The decision to intervene would then be solved and nation B should intervene based on the estimated costs and benefits they just calculated.

As stated previously, the economic part of the formula does not stand alone. The political, social, and ethical portions of the formula must be added in order to make it complete. Only in a situation where all totaled economic, political, social, and ethical costs and benefits are known, and can be subtracted from each other in a quantitative manner, can a truly correct decision be made to intervene or not. Even in a hypothetical situation such as this it is impossible to know all of these variables and then combine them in a manner that makes sense from a rational and logical standpoint. However, knowing the economic portion of the puzzle to intervene gives nations at least some level of quantitative information to base their actions on.

Conclusion

Since it is impossible to obtain a formula that can calculate all of the costs and benefits for all the variables of intervention, it is still best to use what does work in order to assist in determination of intervention. The economic portion of the cost benefit analysis is easily the most quantitative and can be used to determine if a correlation can be made between a nation's decline economically and another's revolution. By focusing on specific factors, such as trade volume and frequency between the two nations, a much more tailored analysis can be performed and a specific dollar amount assigned to how much a revolution is affecting a nation.

Since economics today are a large driving force to any other sort of power in the world, perhaps this isn't a bad outcome. The economics of a nation determine how powerful its military is, how much political influence it has, and even how much social impact there is on the world. A perfect example of this is the United States. The United States has the most powerful military in the world, an incredible amount of political influence, and sets the standard for many social agendas worldwide. The United States economy is also the largest and most powerful. The ability to use the economic portion of the cost benefit analysis in determination of intervention is a very powerful tool then. With so much in the global world today based on economic systems, it can be a great benefit for evaluation of power.

An impact stated previously, called the hypothesis of desired rights, while useful in determining some root causes of revolution, has its limitations as well. The hypothesis could only applied to a certain period of time after a revolutionary state has gained some sort of rights that others would want. Too far after, then, and the desire may be lost by any other state to want those same rights. In fact, it could possibly even diminish another state from wanting the same kind of rights that you have. This is possible because it may want to see how it works out for you first, and see if it was really a good idea or not.

The international implications of revolution are not by any means guaranteed to happen if a nation undergoes revolution, but are factors to watch out for if a nation you are closely tied to is undergoing revolution. Even though they are not guaranteed consequences, repercussions of revolution recur throughout history multiple times and are backed by evidence of being possible outcomes of revolution. Knowing what to expect is half the battle when it comes to international politics, and that comes from historical studies of what has already happened. By knowing what has happened before, we can better know how to react in the future. With the United States government being the second oldest in the world next to the British, it is uncertain if and when a revolution will occur next in the world. Change of government happens quite often, but not on the level of changing the entire way a state functions. When this does happen again, however, we will know how to react, if we need to intervene, and at what costs it will be to the world and us if we don't.

Appendix A

Let E = total exports
I = Total Imports
nEA = New Agricultural Exports

- Export to import ratio, the higher the result, the greater amount of exports you have in compared to imports.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- An increase of exports must have occurred in comparison to the level of imports.

Let us assume I remains constant.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Then this would always be true.

Therefore an increased ratio of exports to imports, with the addition of new exports, would cause an increased amount of relative revenue for this situation.

Appendix B

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Lowering economic power for decreasing variables, an example of GDP.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Indicated lower relative economic power for all decreasing variables.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Indicated lower relative economic power for all increasing variables.

Appendix C

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- If $dV = 4$ there is no economic change, $dV > 4$ there is increased economic power, and $dV < 4$ decreased economic power, in relative terms.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

If $iV = 2$ there is no economic change, $iV > 2$ there is decreased economic power, and $iV < 2$ increased economic power, in relative terms.

Appendix D

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- B = Benefit
- C = Cost
- nB = Net benefit
- Net benefit is the total benefit received from a situation and is the result of said situation.

Appendix E

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- This equation gives us the rate of change percentage over time, not a raw calculated difference between two instances like the previous equations.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Example using GDP as a lone variable.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

- Example where dV is used to include all decreasing variables in the rate of change, the same can be done with iV.

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